PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

BULLETIN] **MARCH 22, 1941** **[No. 36**

LECTURE XXXVI.

ETHICS OF BLOCKADE.

WHEN this subject was announced for an article in this Bulletin, a friend immediately asked if there *were* any ethics involved in the matter of blockade in war, and if ethical considerations were appropriate for discussion. The questions were pertinent and difficult to answer. Remembering, however, that even Herr Hitler seeks ethical justification for his "New World Order" for his invasion of HOLLAND and BELGIUM, for the landing of parachute troops in a neutral country like NORWAY, or for taking forcible signatures from M. Hacha in order to include CZECHOSLOVAKIA within the German Reich, it is at least arguable that the blockade problem, which looms so large at present in this World War of attrition, deserves consideration from the ethical point of view. Not that such an argument is particularly likely to convince, nor that the correctness of the syllogism is beyond dispute (since we prefer not to adopt either Herr Hitler's methods of argument or his conclusions!) but the fact remains that the spontaneous question of my enquiring friend does give a special impetus to a discussion of the main aspects of blockade particularly as it has so direct a bearing on the result of the war.

Blockade-Definition, Ancient and modern.

Before discussing ethical considerations, we must know in the first place, what 'Blockade' theoretically means and actually is, in modern times. Blockade, as an effective weapon of war, has been in use from very ancient times, and we find distinct reference to it in the two great epics of India, the Ramayana and the Mahabaratha. In later periods, histories of ROME and GREECE vividly represent how favourite a weapon blockade was for the subjugation of an enemy. Modern history is even more full of examples and more lately still, the time has come when we are positively forced to discuss not only the efficacy but the ethics of the whole problem. You see, in the old days, blockade simply meant a close siege of the enemy in a town or fortress and preventing all supplies coming to him from outside, so as to weaken his strength and make him surrender or collapse from starvation. The inhabitants of that town or fortress were at war; the number was limited and the area of country affected small. There was no great difference between military and non-military defenders. There was no occasion for any one to question the moral propriety of using blockade when at war.

Now, times have completely changed, and with them the significance of the old 'blockade' system. Modern blockade is a huge affair ranging from one continent to another and affecting every man, woman and child there. As for ourselves, as one of the protagonists in the struggle, it has become the principal feature of British Naval strategy since the last World War. Indeed such a device is possible only to BRITAIN, for she alone has the command of the seas all ove the world; not only the highways but the byeways of foreign commerce are subject to her control. This 'command of the seas' enables her to ensure safe passage and uninterrupted supplies for her troops and civilians at Home and abroad, and at the same time, to deny the whole of enemy and enemy-occupied territory, supplies of all kinds from the outside world. As a result of it the vast sea-borne trade of the continent of EUROPE has dwindled to a trickle, causing general economic dislocation and shortage over the whole area now under German or Italian control.

The essence of blockade.

The object of modern blockade is two-fold; on the one hand, it attempts to bring direct pressure upon the enemy war machine by interfering with his supplies of oil, transport and war materials; on the other, it brings indirect pressure on enemy man-power and public

morale by the creation of economic disturbance and food shortage. The successful maintenance of such pressure *must inevitably* weaken them in the long run. As Walter Hill puts it—"the weapon of the blockade is designed to undermine the enemy's staying and striking powers by denying to him the means of replenishing his granaries and his arsenals. It may work slowly if the enemy has secured ample stocks. But it can make a decisive contribution to ultimate victory over the enemy." The various forms of the technique of blockade I propose to explain a little later in this paper.

Blockading difficulties. There are certain grave difficulties facing a country which has to use blockade especially a 'long distance one' as is the British. Allow me to quote an authority. "Firstly, there was the legal, political, and moral problem involved in stopping the enemy's war commerce without unjustifiable departure from the existing code of International Law, and without antagonising the neutral countries whose trade and supplies were affected; secondly, there was the technical problem of distinguishing quickly and reliably between goods destined for the enemy and those genuinely required for consumption in the neutral countries within the ring of this long-distance cordon" Remember also that a blockade inevitably leads to profound disorganisation in the life of peaceful civil populations, sometimes gravely endangering their healths and lives, certainly portending incalculable harm to them.

In the last World War, the Soviet Government, and even the UNITED STATES of AMERICA sent repeated protests to BRITAIN, stating that they deemed it not permissible to deprive peaceful populations of foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing or subject children, women, aged people, and invalids to hardship and even starvation, by proclaiming goods of popular consumption to be war contraband. It is in solving such difficulties that the ethical aspect of blockade arises and in wartime, especially in a war of this magnitude, ethics and expediency make a difficult team to drive.

The Ethical question. It may be said at the outset, that the cutting off of the necessaries of life from the civil population *of an enemy country* as well as from its fighting forces, is a procedure fully sanctioned by International Law. We may plead this sanction in a far greater decree in these days of much advanced modern science, when articles of food, clothing and other apparently harmless

substances are so easily converted into deadly munitions of war, for example, aeroplanes from milk, alchohol from potatoes, or bombs from butter. "The legal issue has always been, not one of humanity as between *belligerents*, but one of the rights and responsibilities of *neutrals*."

The right of every country to stop the ingress and egress of every kind of "war material" by a technically effective blockade is unquestioned, even though this be impossible for either belligerent in the present war. Nevertheless, it is worth while to examine the above theory on its merits, and see if a case for a more humane weapon than the law and practice of sieges or blockades actually permit, could be made effective use of.

Early devices. In drawing distinctions between supplies for military and for civilian use, the first device was to divide all commodities into three classes, viz., 'absolute contraband' 'conditional contraband' and 'non-contraband' and work the blockade in accordance with the nature of the commodity and the purpose for which it was sent. Critics of total warfare, prompted by the dictates of humanity, thought that these provisions would satisfactorily eliminate the disadvantages of an indiscriminate blockade. During the South African War in 1900, Lord Salisbury even went to the length of laying down that "foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered as contraband of war, *only* if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure". This declaration was quoted by the UNITED STATES in one of their protests to the British Government at the end of 1914 and it is needless to say that it is being widely used by German propagandists to-day for their own purposes. But even if it suits them not to admit it, all nations now know by bitter experience that what Lord Salisbury said in 1900 has no application to the facts of the present day. War nowadays is 'total' war. The fisherman, the light house keeper, the nurse in a hospital, the priest in a church, are all made out to be objects of justifiable attack. Starvation, disease and imbecility induced by terror, are all fair weapons for use. These things the world learnt from the Germans 25 years ago, and in a totalitarian war, the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband as applied to food supplies, etc., has become hopelessly out of date. According to Professor C.C. Hyde, "the fundamental principle now governing a

contraband is that a belligerent may intercept *whatever offers military aid to its adversary*", and this surely is a mild deviation from humanitarianism, compared with the alteration of other rules of warfare.

The Navicert system. BRITAIN therefore, turned her attention to the perfecting of a powerful weapon. The technical job of exercising a blockade is partly one of sea-power, and partly one of economics and diplomacy. We first tried to patrol the seaways continuously, and to watch every ship on the high seas to prevent blockade-running. At the same time we tried to make arrangements whereby neutrals could get supplies, provided always that those supplies should not be passed on to the enemy. In actual practice, innumerable difficulties prevented the blockade from being nearly as effective as it should have been. In the early period of the war, in particular, ITALY was able to act as a funnel through which goods poured into GERMANY; the other neutrals too, were unable to control the activities of German trading agents on their territory.

To remedy these disquieting difficulties, a new technique was adopted which goes by the name of "Navicert system". Instead of allowing merchantships into European waters and then inspecting and confiscating suspected contraband goods, the British plan compels all ships which wish to complete their voyage unhindered, to take 'Navicerts' from Consular officers *at the port of departure*, so that no ship may sail in the direction of the blockaded area without the full foreknowledge of the authorities concerned in respect of its whole cargo. Blockade-running has thus been made extremely difficult, yet at the same time the system facilitates legitimate trade with neutrals since the honest trader is allowed to have his cargo loaded, get his Navicert and proceed to his destination without interference.

The spirit behind. You can see therefore, that for the sake of both conscience and expediency and in spite of manifold difficulties, British policy does show special consideration both to neutrals and even to civilian populations in enemy and enemy-occupied countries. Nevertheless, strict economic control, in the interests of quick victory and national defence, must be the primary concern of all rightminded people at present, and ethical considerations may have to take second place, when this objective is prejudiced. In a war of this magnitude, where the enemy is crude, cunning and ruthless in his methods, expediency must come first; and many actually criticise

BRITAIN for still trying to weigh expediency and humanity in the same scale. From the purely military point of view, the more complete the blockade, the shorter is the road to final victory. If a neutral prefers to flout blockade rules, by surreptitiously transferring imports to belligerents, it must not complain if the blockade interferes with those alleged non-contraband imports. ENGLAND would have no object in such interference with the genuine trade demands of a true neutral. As for the fate of civil populations in enemy and enemy-occupied countries, the obligation to feed and maintain them rests solely with the existing Government, whether their own or an imposed one. They are unfortunate but quite legitimate victims of that accursed condition, a 'state of War'.

A comparison and contrast. In stating this, we do not mean to be too sweeping or callous. There are many people who, though perhaps overcensorious or sentimental, conscientiously consider that something should be done to mitigate these regrettable hardships to innocent people. There are many supporters of ex-President Hoover's plan, for instance, whereby American foodships should be allowed free passage, and their contents distributed to deserving cases in 'Occupied' countries. But before we endorse that charitable plan, we should weigh it up carefully. In the first place, we have to decide that it is actually necessary—which has not been universally agreed, even in German reports—and secondly ask what possible guarantee would there be when dealing with an enemy like GERMANY, that only non-combatants would get those supplies? Again, many non-combatants form forced labour gangs for German industries. Are we to allow 'GERMAN war labourers' to be nourished, without protest? And further we may well ask ourselves whether blockade even compares as a weapon of deliberate and indiscriminate evil, with the German air-raids against civilian populations, or U-boat sinkings-without-warning.

The fairest view seems to be that BRITAIN regrets having to use blockade in so far as it affects non-combatants; that she is perfectly aware of the capital the German propagandists make out of this necessity in neutral countries; but that she maintains—quite justifiably —that GERMANY having taken over the administration of so many conquered lands, is entirely responsible for maintaining them; that she *could* do so if she did not so blatantly purloin the bulk of their foodstuffs either for her troops, or for her implements of war; and finally, that

since the great desideratum is the end of the war, in exercising the blockade, she is using the weapon that will most speedily bring about that desideratum.

Conclusion. We make the final admission therefore that ethical or sentimental considerations cannot always be allowed to interfere with expediency, especially in dealing with an enemy who has no regard for truth, no conscience to upset and no laws to bind. To him, the end always justifies the means, and all softer impulses are contumaciously spurned. Hitler holds his position by a system of persecution and brutish cruelty such as EUROPE has never witnessed before. Nothing, even in the dark Middle Ages, was so loathsome in brutality as the abominations now wrought upon honourable men and women who refuse to accept Hitler's doctrine of State-Supremacy, as represented in himself. Mr. Henry W. Nevinson aptly sums up the position of GERMANY thus "Once we called the Kaiser the 'mad dog of Europe'. In Hitler, we now have a mad dog far madder, far filthier, and even exuding from his jaws the most deadly of all poisons".

Many of the Nazi practices BRITAIN will never follow; but against such a system as Hitler's, who can *honestly* blame BRITAIN for fighting with *every legitimate* means among which even a weapon as terrible as blockade is numbered.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

13—3—41 to 19—3--41.

Aid to Britain.—On March 12 in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill thanked the UNITED STATES for passing Aid to BRITAIN BILL. He called it a 'second Magna Carta,' and 'an inspiring act of faith' which, besides ensuring the defeat of Nazism assured security, tolerance and freedom to nations both great and small. By precept and example AMERICA had set forth the duty of democracies which was not only to develop a healthy civilisation but also to safeguard it in the hour of danger.

Broadcasting on March 15 on, "the Ides of March for Hitlerism", as a Turkish paper put it,, President Roosevelt described the Bill as an all-out effort and the expression of the determination of his

countrymen to stand four square to the peril that threatened the democracies. It was the voice of 130 million people who refused to be drawn into appeasement or compromise with tyranny in the name of peace. American industries which were now fully harnessed would soon be moved from assembly lines to battle lines. The watchword would be 'speed'. The light of Democracy must be kept burning. Millions in BRITAIN, under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Churchill—that 'great and brilliant' men were bravely 'shielding the great flame of Democracy from the black-out of barbarism'. The Nazi "New Order" was neither new nor order. The American people were 'writing new history' by passing a Bill which was going to end the new disorder.

In short, Mr. Roosevelt's speech is a declaration of an undeclared war on Hitler. Even the chance of a stalemate has now vanished and the struggle must be continued to the bitter end.

Sir Arthur Salter and Mr. Robert Brand are going to AMERICA to discus BRITAIN's shipping and food problems respectively.

It is believed that in addition to the supply of mosquito-boats and further over-age destroyers, the American Navy may be mobilised to fight off the submarine menace and necessary merchant shipping will be transferred.

Air offensive.—This week's raids on BERLIN, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GELSENKIRCHEN, and DUSSELDORF mark the beginning of the British spring offensive in the air. As Sir Archibald Sinclair said on March 11, while introducing the Air Force estimates in the House of Commons, the R. A. F. has now undergone a revolution. Besides new types like the Beaufort fighter and the Halifax bomber, and more powerful types like the Whirlwind, the old Spitfires and Hurricanes had also been so completely remodelled that they were also practically new types. Relatively and absolutely the R. A. F. production is now higher than that of the *Luftwaffe*, and we shall shortly add numerical to moral superiority. It had also received a large accession of strength from the squadrons of CANADA, South AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, the RHODESIAS, INDIA, and NEWFOUNDLAND and from POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOLLAND, FREE FRANCE, BELGIUM and NORWAY. In the last few months it had successfully defended BRITAIN and helped to smash the Italian Empire. It had destroyed 4,250 German and 1,100 Italian aircraft, and made 1,680 raids on German military objectives alone.

The Battle of the Atlantic.—The *Luftwaffe* carried out a large scale offensive at CLYDESIDE and MERSEYSIDE in pursuance of the attempt to interfere with supplies coming from AMERICA. 25 ships totalling 98,732 tons were also sunk by enemy action in the week ending March 9, but as Lord Halifax has pointed out, GERMANY has been unable substantially to interrupt the flow of American supplies: only a small percentage was now failing to reach BRITAIN.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble has been appointed to direct the Battle of the Atlantic. His duty is to keep the sea-lanes open, in co-operation with the aircraft of the Coastal Command.

War at Sea.—It is reported that secret Nazi raiders are operating in the Pacific using the Japanese harbours of DARIEN, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA for repairs and the MARIANAS and CAROLINES for refuelling.

Italian Defeat in Albania.—For full seven days a furious Italian offensive was launched along a twenty mile front in the central sector of ALBANIA with the chief object of regaining the base of TEPELENI. The pick of the Italian army consisting of the Alpini, the Bersagliari, and the Black-shirts were hurled into the fray and Mussolini himself supervised the operations, driving in an armoured car in rear of the battle and urging his men to fight. Shock-tactics were employed and men who retreated were shot down. It was all in vain. Instead of a victory, Mussolini takes back to ROME another defeat, leaving behind 50,000 in dead, wounded or taken prisoner. A large number of untrained youths who were flung into the battle-line now fill a trench 30′ × 1500′ with their dead bodies. General Cavallero who was in command is said to be in disgrace or to have resigned.

WAR IN AFRICA.

(1) **The Recapture of Berbera.**—By a swift stroke by land, sea and air BERBERA, the capital of British SOMALILAND, has now been recaptured. Last year the Italians occupied it as soon as they entered the war and boasted that it was a prelude to the collapse of the British Empire. But, now that BERBERA, the only port of British SOMALILAND and an important approach to ADDIS ABABA has been closed, the vaunted Italian Empire itself is now in danger. As simultaneous attacks on the remaining Italian armies are now being delivered from thirteen different points, that Empire may be said to be doomed.

(2) DAGABUR, 300 miles inside ABYSSINIA, ASOSA, 40 miles south-east of KURMUK, and YAVELLO, 70 miles north of MEGA have all been occupied.

(3) Fighting has started again in the CHEREN area. Reuter says, 'Things are boiling up at Cheren again' but it is too soon to say whether it is a final offensive.

The Balkans.—The situation in the Balkans remains unchanged. The maximum concession that YUGO-SLAVIA is prepared to make to German pressure is said to be a non-aggression pact. German plans against GREECE are believed to have received a set-back or at least to have slowed down as a result of the firm attitude adopted by YUGO-SLAVIA. Hitler has desperate need to act quickly to save Mussolini but YUGO-SLAVIA is not prepared to barter her independence

Comitajis (Bulgarian terrorists) are suspected to have been responsible for the attempt on the life of Mr. Rendel, the British Minister as he returned from SOFIA to ISTANBUL It may be remembered that a bomb which had been placed in one of his suit-cases burst on reaching the Pera Palace Hotel in ISTANBUL where he was to stay.

It is learnt that the Polish, Dutch and Belgian representatives were treated humiliatingly by the Bulgarian Government when leaving SOFIA. They were called (exiles) and (refugees) and were promised facilities only if they agreed to return direct to their respective countries. Mr. Rendel's departure was delayed by 3 days on this account.

Unoccupied France.—In the name of the New Order and "co-operation under the Armistice terms" unoccupied FRANCE, and the French Colonies in North AFRICA, are now being stripped of their economic wealth in exchange for illusory paper reichsmarks. Foodstuffs, wine, meat, fat, phosphates and oils reaching MARSEILLES from the African coast are consigned to GERMANY. It is also known that in violation of the terms of the armistice unoccupied FRANCE is actually manufacturing aeroplanes, barges and war-materials for the enemy.

Meanwhile, an agitation is on foot there to import food in contravention of the British blockade. GERMANY is eager that a British refusal should lead to complications, VICHY considers that there is a hope of the concession being granted by BRITAIN through American influence. In actual fact the blockade is already leniently enough enforced with regard to unoccupied FRANCE. Considerable traffic is allowed to reach MARSEILLES. Food also may be permitted, provided there is sufficient guarantee that it will

not reach the enemy. The steam ship *Exmouth*, for instance, has sailed from AMERICA to-day for MARSEILLES with a cargo of food, clothing, medicines and surgical supplies valued at 1,250,000 dollars.

Tangier.—The German Consulate has been reopened at TANGIER in the official residence of the Mendoub who according to the convention of 1923, represents the Sultan of Morocco, and possesses sovereign rights over this neutralised international port. It is not known what has become of the Mendoub—possibly he has been ejected. Though the matter is primarily the concern of FRANCE, as the Power holding the Protectorate of MOROCCO, BRITAIN is also interested and the incident is being examined in relation to the recent undertaking that SPAIN has given to respect British rights in the Zone.

Far East.—JAPAN alleges that the Longwen aviation factory, a Chinese concern, has been transferred from UNAN in South West CHINA to BURMA, and that American planes are being landed in RANGOON and flown by Chinese pilots. While these allegations are categorically denied by the Chungking military authorities the Japanese nationalist organ *Hochi Shimbun* has the audacity to suggest the bombing of BURMA on the pretext of a Chinese factory being shifted there. JAPAN'S air force may be weak but her policy is dangerously unreliable, and though her attitude for the time being may be pacifist, she may be egged on to mischief at any moment by GERMANY, in retaliation for the Lease and Lend Bill. The war is not so distant from INDIA as some in INDIA are thoughtless enough to assume. Mr. Matsuoka is on his way to BERLIN.

Italy.—Graziani has been reappointed to the African Command and has consented to go in the name of patriotism. He made his will before leaving ITALY.

Germany and German-occupied Territtories.—Speaking on the occasion of 'Heroes Day', Hitler reiterated his usual complaints against VERSAILLES and threw the blame of starting the war on BRITAIN. But what is more significant is that he took the occasion to warn his countrymen of the 'heavier sacrifices' they would be called upon to make in 1941.

Norway.—It is now treated as a German Colony and its water-power is being exploited for German war industries.

Britain.—Men between the ages of 41 and 45 and women of 20 and 21 have been asked to register for war work.

R. A. F. Raids over Enemy and Enemy-occupied territories.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
10—3—41.	**(Monday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	3 Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and occupied Northern FRANCE.	1 plane.	Heavy explosions and fires started. Heavy damage.
	NIGHT :—		
	Hohenzollern bridge and the industrial centre at COLOGNE.	...	Many fires and explosions started.
	The German Naval Base at BOULOGNE	...	...
	The Docks at CHERBOURG and BREST	...	...
	Offensive patrols over aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.	3 planes.	...
	Aerial fight over an aerodrome in HOLLAND.	...	3 planes.
	ALBANIA.		
	Motor transport concentrations and enemy camps on the GLAVA-BUZI road.	... ...	... ...
	Support to the Greek army in ALBANIA.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy gun positions around CHEREN.	...	Silenced.
	A bridge on the CHEREN-ASMARA road.	...	...
	A petrol dump south west of ASMARA	...	Set on fire.
	Aircraft on the ground at ASOSA ...	No loss.	2 planes destroyed.
	Harbour buildings and shipping at TRIPOLI.	...	Explosions followed fire.
	An enemy aerodrome in TRIPOLITANIA.	No loss.	2 aircraft on the ground destroyed.
	DODECANESE ISLANDS.		
	The enemy aerodrome at CALATO (in RHODES Island).	...	Explosion and fires started.
	Aerodromes at MARITZA and KATTAVIA.	...	Many aircraft on the ground destroyed; fires started.

Date	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—3—41. (Tuesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	An oil storage plant at ROTTERDAM	...	Set on fire.
	A factory near UTRECHT ...	...	...
	NIGHT :—		
	The German Naval base and a ship-building yard at KIEL.	...	Straddled with bombs. Big fires started.
	The Dock and warehouses at BREMERHAVEN.	...	Damaged.
	Offensive patrol over the aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.	No loss.	3 planes.
	ALBANIA.		
	Aerial fight over the central sector (ALBANIA).	No loss.	5 planes and many others damaged.
	Italian troops and motor transport on a road north of TEPELENI.	...	Heavy loss.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport between JIGJIGA and HARAR.	...	...
	An enemy camp near HARAR ...	...	Heavy casualties.
	A railway in ERITREA ...	...	...
	Aerodrome at JIGJIGA ...	...	...
	Air protection to advancing British troops.	...	...
	DODECANESE ISLANDS.		
	Many aerodromes on the RHODES Island.	...	...
12—3—41. (Wednesday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	Streets, Railways, Lakes and Barracks in and around the city of BERLIN.	...	Heaviest raid yet made. Big fires started.
	The industrial objectives and the buildings at BREMEN.	...	Explosions and fires started.
	Naval shipyards and the industrial objectives at HAMBURG.	...	Heavily damaged. 1 plane.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
12—3—41.	(**Wednesday.**)—*cont.*		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—*cont.*		
	Aerodromes at SCHIPOL (HOLLAND) and Southern NORWAY.	...	Damaged.
	Military objectives in North-west GERMANY and the low COUNTRIES.	...	Set on fire.
	Docks at BOULOGNE ...	...	...
	A large supply ship in IJMUIDEN harbour.	...	...
	Other vessels at OSTEND ...	...	...
	A German destroyer in the SKAGGERAK between NORWAY and DENMARK.	5 planes.	1 destroyer sunk.
	ALBANIA.		
	Italian troops and motor transport concentrations on the GLAVA-BUZI road.	...	Heavy loss.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Aircraft on the ground at ASMARA ...	...	Many damaged.
	Hangars and petrol dumps at DECAMERE.	...	Set on fire.
	Goods trains on the CHEREN-ASMARA road.	...	Damaged.
	Military objectives at ASSAB ...	No loss.	...
	The naval basin and the main quay at TRIPOLI.	...	Fires and explosions started.
	A road junction and a military building at ZLITEN.	...	...
	DODECANESE Islands.		
	Aerodromes at MARITZA, CALATO and KATTANIA (all in RHODES).	...	Fires started.
	SCARPANTO ...	...	...
13—3—41.	(**Thursday**).		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Aerodrome at CALAIS ...	...	Aircraft on the ground damaged.
	Offensive patrols over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.	1 plane.	2 planes.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
13—3—41.	**(Thursday.)**—*cont.*		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—*cont.*		
	A supply ship off the NORWEGIAN coast.	...	The city "a mass of flames". Explosions everywhere.
	NIGHT:—		
	Shipbuilding yards, Docks, Harbours, warehouses and factories at HAMBURG.		Very serious damage wrought.
	Oil storage plants at ROTTERDAM	...	Huge fires started.
	BREMEN and **EMDEN** ...	...	
	Two aerodromes in HOLLAND ...	...	...
	A supply ship off the FRISIAN Islands	6 planes.	Sunk.
	ALBANIA.		
	Aerial fight over TEPELENI-KLISSURA road.	No loss.	14 planes and many others demaged.
	Aerodromes at VALONA and SASSENO Island.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport, troops, gun positions railway and road bridges around CHEREN.	...	...
	Air support to advancing British troops.	...	...
14—3—41.	**(Friday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	The great hydrogenation plant at GELSENKIRCHEN.	...	Set on fire.
	The industrial area of DUSSELDORF.	...	...
	Factories, communications and other targets in RUHR.	...	Battered.
	ROTTERDAM ...	...	...
	Enemy shipping, aerodromes and docks at the various points from the coast of NORWAY to BREST.	...	...

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
14—3—41. (Friday.)—*cont.*			
	Offensive patrols over enemy aerodromes.	...	Heavy damage
	ALBANIA.		
	Aerial fight over KLISSURA area ...	...	8 planes shot down and many others damaged.
15—3—41. (Saturday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
NIGHT :—			
	Industrial areas in DUSSELDORF ...	...	...
	Submarine base at LORIENT ...	...	...
	ALBANIA.		
	Aircraft on the ground and a petrol dump at BERAT aerodrome.	...	Many planes on the ground destroyed.
	Aircraft on the ground at VALONA ...	...	4 planes destroyed. Direct hit scored.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	DIREDAWA and **CHEREN** ...	No loss.	8 planes destroyed.
16—3—41. (Sunday).			
	ALBANIA.		
	Aerodromes at TIRANA and VALONA.	1 plane.	Many aircraft on the ground destroyed.
	Aerial combat over CORFU ...	...	1 plane.
	Air support to Greek troops on all fronts.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport, troop concentrations and railways in and around CHEREN.	...	...
	An ammunition dump and the aerodrome at CASTEL BENITO.	...	Fires started.
	Aircraft on the ground at MAKINA aerodrome.	...	4 planes destroyed.
	Aerodrome at DIREDAWA ...	...	...
	Air support at BERBERA ...	...	...

Enemy Raids over BRITAIN; BRITISH and ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. & Allied aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
	BRITAIN.		
11—3—41. (Tuesday).			
DAY :—			
	Coastal areas around BRITAIN ...	...	1 plane.
NIGHT :—			
	MIDLANDS, North-east SCOTLAND, WALES and WESTERN ENGLAND.	8 planes	Slight damage and a few casualties.
	SUEZ CANAL.		
	SUEZ Canal area ...	...	No damage or casualties.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	...	Damaged.
	BRITAIN.		
12—3—41. (Wednesday).			
NIGHT :—			
	MERSEYSIDE, East coast of SCOTLAND and **a few other places.**	9 planes.	Damage and casualties slight.
	BRITAIN.		
13—3—41. (Thursday).			
DAY :—			
	A South-east **aerodrome** ...	2 planes.	...
NIGHT :—			
	CLYDESIDE and **a few other parts** of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.	13 planes.	Heavy damage and casualties.
	BRITAIN.		
14—3—41. (Friday.)			
NIGHT :—			
	CLYDESIDE ...	...	Houses damaged and some people killed.
	A town in North-east ENGLAND, THAMES ESTUARY **and a few other places** in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.	...	Slight damage and a few casualties.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. & Allied aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
	BRITAIN.		
15—3—41. (Saturday).			
	DAY :—		
	South and South-east ENGLAND ...	...	Very slight damage.
	The HOME COUNTIES and the MIDLANDS.	...	...
	NIGHT :—		
	LONDON area, **a few areas** in East ANGLIA and a town in the THAMES ESTUARY.	4 planes.	Fires started. Slight damage.
	BRITAIN.		
16—3—41. (Sunday).			
	DAY :—		
	A town in west ENGLAND ...	...	No damage.
	NIGHT :—		
	A few places in ENGLAND ...	1 plane.	A few casualties.
	GREECE.		
	LARISSA ...	...	No casualties.
	BRITAIN.		
17—3—41. (Monday).			
	DAY :—		
	Coasts of KENT and North-east SCOTLAND.	...	No bombs dropped.
	NIGHT :—		
	East ANGLIAN coast ...	...	Little damage.

SIDE LIGHTS.

The lid begins to lift. Any attempt to determine the specific gravity of the numerous bubbles now beginning to escape from the cauldron of EUROPE is beyond our powers. One can make a guess at some of the more obvious, but the process is perilously near that practice we always try to avoid—mere speculation. Hitler is stirring a fœtid pot, in some cases with a very long spoon, often merely on order to stupify or frighten mankind with its miasmatic emanations. The only thing to do is to keep our thinking-caps, or perhaps better, gas-masks well fixed on our heads.

Dangerous cliches. I fear a good deal too much emphasis is apt to be laid on GERMANY'S alleged horror of 'a war on two fronts'. To have to fight two or more countries in opposite directions may be strategically undesirable. It proved so for GERMANY in the last war. But when optimists point to Hitler's Balkan commitments as imperilling the success of his main adventure against BRITAIN, they miss the point that *both* those enterprises are aimed at BRITAIN, and that therefore what we used to mean by a 'war on two fronts' hardly applies in this case. Hitler has enormous numbers of men and machines, 'all dressed up and nowhere to go' during the winter, and if he can throw them against BRITAIN in several places at once he will only be following our own principle of hammering the enemy wherever we can get at him.

An interpretation and a recollection. I am no military strategist, but this is how I might reason if my name were Keitel, or even Hitler. "Italy is a rotten ally. She has let me down, and the Mediterranean on which I had so counted, is still British. Well, I suppose I must clear up other people's messes, so I'll take a chance on the Balkans. I have got RUMANIA; I've got BULGARIA. GREECE must now be a rather tired 'Mighty Atom', so I'll have a shot at SALONIKA. I *may* be able to do this by intimidation alone, especially if I can square YUGOSLAVIA in the matter of this vital port. If I have to fight for it, there's always the chance that TURKEY will not be enough impressed by old Stalin's recent grunt of disapproval to BULGARIA, to shed her fear of the Soviet, and will allow me to slip past her flank. Then for the DODECANESE! Between them and SICILY, I can hold down these accursed British in the Near East, while I starve them of American help and burn their country about their ears."

If I am not given the Iron Cross for my perspicacity, it can only be on acconnt of a snag or two in this pretty scheme! Judging by the Fuehrer's last, and rather depressed speech, he may be thus secretly ruminating :—

"(i) YUGOSLAVIA is proving annoyingly stubborn, not to say, suspicious.

(ii) Papa Stalin *did* grumble about the Bulgarian business, whatever interpretations may have been put on it.

(iii) The Greeks show surprisingly little sign of being frightened of me, and meanwhile inflict fresh disasters on the enormous reinforcements that that wretched fellow, Musso, has flung at them.

(iv) Those stupid Turks seem to believe in the sanctity of Treaties, and gave an ominously enthusiastic welcome to Eden and Dill.

(v) I wish some one would put me wise as to what Wavell and the victorious Army of the Nile are doing. It can't be just nothing—they're d—d sight too efficient.

(vi) I'd like to get rid of the recollection that in the last war Kaiser Wilhelm deliberately set the BALKANS afire—and a fat lot of good it did him !"

And here I shed my German shoes—with a sigh of relief.

Exaggerated alarms. When publicists think that 'it is time public opinion here was given a jolt—good for em!', they talk ominously these days about JAPAN. True, JAPAN is part of the Axis— she is a tool of Hitler's—her militarist party is in the ascendent, and her politicians, of varying rank, try to make our flesh creep with tales of Japanese naval might, and a 'New Order in the East'. BUT ...JAPAN is not at war with us or with any of our dominions, quite probably doesn't want to be, and quite certainly cannot afford to be. Moreover...............

(*a*) ENGLAND does not seek war with JAPAN, and has steadily tried to avert it—not without success.

(*b*) Whatever she does in the FAR-EAST, she does in the closest possible co-operation with AMERICA.

(*c*) If she *should* be attacked, she will, and has the means to, defend her territories and interests with the greatest resolution.

(*d*) She has given, and will continue to give, as much assistance as she can to the Chinese in their legitimate defence against aggression.

THAILAND affairs notwithstanding, these are the FACTS of the situation and we need not at present go a-night-maring further.

Overwhelming. Although it is not in the least likely, it is not postively inconceivable that we may lose this war. But it is positively impossible for Hitler to win it ! It must now be obvious

to even the most insensate Nazi that in order to establish his New Order he has not only got to beat BRITAIN, but after all that effort will cost him, to beat AMERICA as well.

As to the German reception of the Lease and Lend Bill news, the only thing their publicists CAN say is that American help will come too late. Our own Naval, Air, and Defence Ministers strongly disagree—they are as pleased as Punch, and well they may be when we study the programme to which President Roosevelt's first appropriation of 7,000 million dollars is being applied.

i. 200 amphibian tanks.

ii. A fleet of mosquito-boats.

iii. Food-stuffs—pork, cheese, and propably wheat, to the *n*th.

iv. At least 75 Destroyers.

v. Aviation petrol and lubricating oils.

vi. Patrol bombers to hunt U-boats.

vii. Heavy bombers for U-boat bases.

viii. Hundreds of Flying Fortresses.

ix. Hundreds of fast and medium bombers suitable for 'invasion' ports and barge-concentrations.

x. Torpedoes.

xi. The latest bomb-sights, and Anti-aircraft battery gadgets.

xii. Guns, and munitions of all kinds.

xiii. Thousands of machine-tools.

xiv. 500 merchant ships for our Mercantile marine.

One other note. The Prime Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Walter Citrine, and Lord Chatfield have all been at pains to make it clear that BRITAIN IS NOT DEPENDING ON IMMEDIATE AID FROM AMERICA TO CARRY THEM THROUGH THE SPRING CAMPAIGN. American aid is not necessary for the **survival** of Britain. Its volume will determine merely the length of time required to defeat GERMANY.

The Stout-hearted Turk. When one considers the enormous amount of attention which the Germans have lavished on TURKEY in the past thirty years, to say nothing of their alliance with them in the last war, it seems permissible to hazard that Hitler is sadly disappointed about them just now.

The despatch of a special air-messenger from the Fuehrer to President Inonu shows not only the importance the former attaches to TURKEY at the moment, but also the failure of Von Papen—once more. (He failed to prevent

the Anglo-French-Turkish agreement in October 1939) he failed to shake Turkish loyalty to her pact when France collapsed, and he failed to prevent the recent big Trade Agreement).

The steadiness of TURKEY, in fact, constitutes a major deplomatic defeat for the Axis, for they have long had hopes, ever since the Kaiser's great Baghdad Railway project and its implications, that, bar the Russians, their way to the mastery of the MIDDLE-EAST would be *aided* by TURKEY. Observe the process. Omitting the Kaiser's pretensions, Hitler was hardly in power before he had time to listen to the imperialists. In '*Mein Kampf*', 'living space' was looked for in a south-easterly direction. For the Nazi geo-politicians, the rape of CZECHO-SLOVAKIA was only a step in a dizzy programme under which " our aim is to labour for the acquisition in the Near and Further East of what was promised to us by the Baghdad Railway......To conquer the whole of the Eastern world from the Danube to the Bay of Basrah would be to break the chains by which EUROPE has fettered our arms".

Propaganda had a tremendous part in this programme. Here are a few extracts from an important Memorandum prepared by three German experts, who owed their well-paid jobs to the fact that they had established cultural connections in the Middle-East. They did not blush to entitle this work " Space Policy—Culture Policy"—innocent 'culture' was to prepare the way for aggression and acquisition.—

(*a*) " ....two regions which are of manifest importance to us, i. e., TURKEY-EGYPT and IRAN......We are nevertheless convinced that these observations are applicable to Eastern-European countries, as well as to the BALKANS, IRAQ and S. ARABIA."

(*b*) " The Balkan countries are organically attached to GERMANY and act as a stepping-stone to ASIA MINOR, which is in its turn the gateway to the NEAR-EAST and EGYPT."

(*c*) " The most important fulcrum and starting-point for us is TURKEY... TURKEY is compelled to be our natural friend and ally.

(*d*) " Advantage should be taken to stress the fact that GERMANY wishes *to co-operate on a friendly and peaceful basis* (italics are ours) whose geographic and economic relations and cultural state permit the realisation of such co-operation."

(*e*) " If we succeed in *innoculating with German culture the youth* of countries which are *included in the vital space of Germany*, we shall have achieved something that the years will neither destroy or impair."

(*f*) "......The Oriental understands our guileless integrity."

To these optimistic theories of 1934 the Turkish attitude of 1941 must be proving something of a handicap.

Films. A fortnight ago we announced in this column that we hoped to start programme of free cinema shows about the war and kindred subjects in PUDUKKOTTAI villages. We kept our word. This week four or five lucky villages will already have seen our first programme, and that the pictures are appreciated is shown by the greatly increased audiences that our lecturers have met. Our aim is to visit about 60 villages a month, with a new programme of pictures each month, so that rural residents will have no reason to fear being at a disadvantage with their urban brethren in the matter of visual news of the great struggle being waged by BRITAIN for their safety and happiness.

THE NAZI CLAIM TO RACIAL SUPERIORITY. WRITINGS OF HITLER AND DARRE. WHY THE GERMANS HATE THE JEWS. PLACE OF ORIENTAL PEOPLES.

by

V. B. Stainton, I. C. S.

(In a recent broadcast talk from Lahore in the series "Totalitarian Facts and Fiction")

THERE are few peoples in the world on whose behalf the claim has not been made that they possess qualities denied to their less fortunate neighbours. As long as the prophet of such a creed remains, if not entirely without honour in his own country, at least the object of scientific criticism or jest, his revelation may invite the irritation—or, in Noel Coward's words, the 'hilarity and mirth'—of other nations: it will hardly excite more dangerous reactions.

But where, as in the case of Germany to-day, the rulers of a country adopt a doctrine of racial superiority as the basis of their internal and external policy, and where they are able to impress this doctrine upon a docile and unquestioning people with all the aids and devices of an utterly unscrupulous and technically incomparable propaganda machine, the world is faced with a danger of a new and terrible kind.

WHAT THE NAZI BIBLE SAYS.

For those who wish to explore the more mystical aspects of Nazi theories of race, blood and soil, the writings and speeches of Alfred Rosenberg and Walter Darré provide the key. But their appeal is mainly to the intelligentsia: a simpler guide is Hitler's own work Mein Kampf.

The theory set out in the Nazi Bible is simplicity itself. It argues that mankind is divided into different races, each with its essential characteristics, however much intercourse with other races may have obscured them. Races can be classified as superior and inferior, and for practical purposes the superior races are the Aryan, Nordic or German races. These adjectives are nowhere clearly defined or differentiated, and I do not think it unfair to say that they are generally interchangeable.

It is only the superior races who are the bearers of culture and progress and if they are submerged, either by force or by crossbreeding, civilisation will quickly die. If civilisation is to survive, the superior races–that is, in fact, the Germans—must dominate the world as masters, the inferior races serving them as slaves, ministering to their needs and producing for them the necessary raw materials and fruits of industry.

DARRE'S DEFINITION.

When Mein Kampf was written, the rôle of the inferior races, though plainly hinted at, was not so clearly stated as Darré—the Nazi Minister of Agriculture—recently defined it in a speech which deserves wide quotation.

Dealing with the post-war world after the German Victory, Darré described how a new German aristocracy would be created in Europe by the expropriation of other European peoples, and the distribution of their land to German Nazis and soldiers.

He went on: "This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals. Please do not interpret the word 'Slaves' as a parable or as a rhetorical term; we actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must and will introduce because we urgently need it in order to fulfil our great tasks. These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy; higher education will in future be reserved only for the German population of Europe."

"The great tasks" are of course the conquest by force or economic means of the rest of the world."

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

This clear warning is reinforced by the treatment that has been accorded to those unfortunate peoples who have fallen under Nazi domination—in particular, the Poles and the Czechs, who for years were sneered at as members of inferior races. But for the best practical application of Nazi racial theories we must turn to the treatment of the Jews in Germany.

Before we do so, however, let us see what Hitler has to say about some other so-called inferior races. At the time Mein Kampf was written, Hitler still believed that British co-operation with Germany might be obtained. Hence the British seemed to occupy a fairly high place in his racial scale. But the speech of Darré I have quoted now leaves no doubt about their future position in the Nazi slave state.

POSITION OF ORIENTALS.

The Japanese occupy an equivocal position. Though they may be termed the "depositories of culture" they cannot be described as "creators of culture". Of other Asiatic and African races Hitler is more frankly contemptuous.

He refers to certain Indians who aided the Germans in the last war as "a few Asiatic mountebanks who put themselves forward as the champions of India's freedom," and speaking of them and some other oriental nationalists he says "To me, as a nationalist who appreciates the worth of the racial basis of humanity, I must recognise the racial inferiority of the so-called 'oppressed nations', and that is enough to prevent me from linking the destiny of my people with the destiny of those inferior races".

I wonder if some of Hitler's present dupes from Asia and Africa have read this passage.

CRIMES AGAINST REASON.

One other passage, well known though it is, deserves mention. It is this. From time to time our illustrated papers publish the news that in some or other quarter of the globe and for the first time in that locality, a Negro has become a lawyer, a teacher, a pastor, even a grand opera tenor or something else of that kind......... It does not dawn upon the murky bourgeois mind that the fact which is published is a sin against reason itself, that it is an act of criminal insanity to train a being who is only an anthropoid by birth, until the pretence can be made that he has been turned into a lawyer."

So much for other inferior races; now to return to the Jews.

HITLER'S HATRED OF THE JEWS.

Hitler acquired his hatred of the Jews from his early experiences in Vienna, and this hatred let him to give the Jews a special place in his racial creed.

Searching—like most of the German people after the last war......for some scapegoat on which the blame for defeat might be attached, Hitler found the answer in the corruption of the civil population by Jewish social, democratic, pacificist and internationalist ideas; even worse—by the mingling of Jewish blood through marriage or other less respectable means with that of innocent Nordic Germans.

This enabled the legend of the stab in the back of an undefeated army to survive. In many passages, foreshadowing some of Julius Streicher's more abominable libels, Hitler expresses his vehement hatred of the Jews.

Once satisfied that it was the Jews who were responsible for the humiliation of Germany, and entirely ignoring or denying the invaluable services that Jewish scientists, doctors, writers and musicians had rendered German culture, he convinced himself that Jews must be rooted out of Germany. Hence the terrible years of persecution in the thirties, the culmination of which is found in the legal sanction given by the Nuremberg Laws of September, 1935.

WHY THE GERMANS APPROVED.

The tragedy of this persecution lies in the fact that it had the general approval of the German people, partly from economic motives and partly because of the great influence that the relatively few Jews of Germany exercised over cultural and professional life.

Jews were already an object of some dislike and jealousy. Consequently it was easy for a German to square his conscience with the elimination of the Jews from public and professional life, while the vacant places provided an immense fund of patronage for the Nazi party to reward its followers and attract others.

EARLIER EXPONENTS OF RACIAL SUPERIORITY.

More than this. Unless the German people had had a background reaching

into the past and enabling them to view with detachment or approval the annihilation of the Jews, the attack could never have been so sustained, wholehearted or successful.

The fact is that doctrines of racial superiority were not new in Germany. The only really novel feature of the Nazi theory is its adoption by one of the great powers of the world as an integral part of its policy. The theory dates back to the Latin historian Tactitus, who described "the fierce blue eyes, red hair and tall frames" of the people of Germany who appeared to him "indigenous and free from intermixture with foreigners, either as settlers or casual visitants."

Without tracing ideas so far back it is worth stressing that from the middle of the last century a number of prominent European writers—not all Germans--exalted the superior virtues of the Aryan, Nordic or German race, prophesying its glorious future or deprecating its degeneration. Among such persons were the Frenchmen, Gobineau and de la Pouge and the Englishman Houston Stewart Chamberlain, friend of the Kaiser and son-in-law of Richard Wagner, another famous Nordic enthusiast.

The theories and writings of these men always enjoyed some popularity in Germany and they ensured for the more extreme Nazi theories a tolerant reception which other fantastic theories would never have enjoyed. I use the word "fantastic" deliberately, for the statements of Hitler and Darre seem sobriety itself compared with the utterances of their more extreme followers.

SUB-HUMAN SPECIES.

I have only time to give a single quotation from one well known publicist, Dr. Hermann Gauch: "The non-Nordic man occupies an intermediate position between the Nordics and the animals, next to the anthropoid ape. He is not a complete man; he is really no man at all in the true contra-distinction to animals, but a transition, an intermediary stage. Therefore apt for him is the appellation sub-human. If non-Nordics are more closely allied to monkeys and apes than to Nordics, why is it possible for them to mate with Nordics and not with apes? The answer is this: it has not been proved that non-Nordics cannot mate with apes".

WHO ARE ARYANS?

I have said nothing yet about the scientific validity of these theories. The reason is there is little to say: from the scientific point of view they are almost valueless. Students of biology and anthropology, such as Julian Huxley, A. C. Haddon and Magnus Hirschfeld, have shown that the word "race" itself has no scientific meaning.

There is no such thing as an Aryan race; the adjective is properly applicable only to certain language groups. There is no foundation for any theory that persons speaking these languages were the founders of civilisation or

indeed that they contributed more to human progress than many other peoples.

A tie through blood, even between a mother and her child, is not a recognised fallacy, while the existence of any racially pure group in the Nazi sense in any part of the world, let alone Europe, is a myth. Successive migrations, cross-breeding, changes of climate, the practice of adoption and many other factors have made this impossible.

The Nazis themselves found the production of family pedigrees free from Jewish ancestry surprisingly difficult, and they had to introduce all kinds of legal fictions to make their racial laws workable.

RACIAL TYPES.

Equally mythical is the existence of certain physical or moral characteristics as the exclusive possessions of certain races. As Julian Huxley has said: "Our German neighbours have ascribed to themselves a Teutonic type that it is fair, long-headed, tall and virile. Let us make a composite picture of a typical Teuton from the most prominent of the exponents of this view. Let him be as blonde as Hitler, as dolichocephalic as Rosenberg, as tall as Goebbels, as slender as Goering and as manly as Streicher. How much would he resemble the German ideals?"

This happy thought is enough to bury the scientific basis of Nazi race theories, the best epitaph for which has perhaps been pronounced, of all people, by Mussolini, who said "Race is not a reality, it is a feeling". And there let us leave it.

AMERICAN PRESS RECALLS LINCOLN'S IDEALS

"THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR WAS SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY".

FUNDAMENTAL CLASH WITH FASCISM.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of February 12 wrote: Lincoln uttered a great truth when he said that a nation cannot endure half slave and half free. Neither can the world exist half in serfdom and half enjoying the remnants of a declining liberty. It is against this that the Americans must fight. They would be false to their birth-right, did they not pledge themselves to exert every effort and to make every necessary sacrifice to free millions of their fellow men from the new slavery.

In a survey of American religious opinion on February 13, the *Wanderer* wrote: It is obvious to any one with half an eye to see that technically or not we are already at war with the Government of Germany. Not merely because President Roosevelt, said this or that, not merely because we have sent ships, planes and munitions to Britain and withheld them from Germany, but because as a nation we despise and abhor the viewpoint and methods of Nazism, and because we realise that the world has grown small and compact through the marvels of science and invention and cannot long exist "half slave, half free". Sooner or later, the two systems must crash head-on, and one or the other must give way or be destroyed.

JAPAN MUST FACE HARD STRATEGIC FACTS.

NAVY SERIOUSLY OUTNUMBERED BY U. S. FLEET.

NEED FOR ANGLO-U. S. ASSURANCE TO DUTCH AND SIAMESE.

*In an article on the position in the South Seas the **Economist** writes:*

The "China incident" drags on without hope of a decision on either side. Throughout the third year of war Japanese resources and man-power were drained away, with little or nothing to show profit, and to-day, with half another year gone, Prince Konoye has to admit there is little likelihood of a quick decision.

Fortunately for the Japanese, a new field of manoeuvres has been opened by the events of last summer in Europe. Holland was conquered, France collapsed and the naval balance appeared to be so transformed by the loss of the French Fleet that Japan could at least reckon on the democracies pursuing a timid naval policy in the Far East. Japan's position was that of a man who suddenly discovers that a number of wealthy but intestate aunts have died, and that he has a sporting chance of establishing himself as the next of kin.

The drive began almost before the last gun had been fired in France. In the economic sphere it took the form of growing pressure on the Dutch East Indies. Mr. Kobayashi arrived with an impressive trade mission, and when weeks of negotiation led only to the sale of 900,000 tons of oil, Mr. Yoshizawa was despatched on a "last diplomatic effort".

Before he left Japan, he made a number of pointed statements about his country's "have not" status, and the necessity to secure important concessions from the Dutch: on his arrival it was found that the terms which he proposed for discussion included the "right" of Japan to explore the outer Dutch East Indies, to establish an airline, secure mining and fishing concessions and fields for the exploitation of undeveloped areas, and, finally, to settle Japanese citizens in the Indies as business and professional men.

ECONOMIC SMOKE-SCREEN.

The Dutch took this to be an economic smoke-screen, masking political annexation, and attempted to limit the talks to trade by barter. These suspicions have been increased in recent weeks by the Diet's bout of Imperial bombast over Japan's "mission of leadership", and strong protests were lodged with Tokyo disclaiming all intention of joining anybody's "New Order".

The Japanese rejected the protest, but Japanese officials both in Tokyo and Batavia, went out of their way to stress the purely economic nature of the "New Order".

The Dutch remain obstinately unconvinced.

The economic offensive so far has fared badly. But Japan has had better success in French Indo-China, where it was possible to bring direct military pressure to bear.

After a brief resistance in September, the French authorities had to agree to concessions—airfields, garrisons, trade facilities and the rest. The Japanese had prefaced their drive by evacuating the Kwangsi Peninsula, and by the time the French capitulated, these troops were available for use in the south.

CAN OUST FRANCE.

To-day, there are probably two divisions in Hainan, and at least another in Formosa. Under the agreement with Vichy, a large garrison was established in Haiphong and it has been steadily strengthened throughout the autumn. The economic advantages of this occupation are substantial enough. Indo-China was an "assimilated" colony, and the bulk of its trade was, therefore, with France.

Japan will now be in a position to oust France, and create her own monopoly in textiles, equipment and cheap goods. In return, there are mineral reserves—coal, iron, and tungsten—as well as rubber and rice.

Japan's aims, however, are primarily strategic. After Indo-China has come the turn of Thailand. Here, too, events brought about a revolution in policy as recently as June, 1939.

THAILAND.

The Thai government offered France and Britain the use of Thailand's air-fields and fueling stations, asking in return a guarantee of her independence. The catastrophe in the west was Japan's opportunity, and Thailand's internal situation was favourable. The Thai régime, nominally elective, is controlled by a military clique, under Luang Bipul Songgram, whose attitude to the Government is admirably illustrated by the fact that he combines the offices of Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior.

Japan played on his intense nationalism, offering to support Thailand's long-standing territorial claims on Indo-China, and hinting that with Vichy's impotence the time for action had come.

Fighting broke out between Thailand and Indo-China in November along the Mekong river. Japan undoubtedly abetted both sides, and without her encouragement it is likely that the fighting would have petered out. Through

December and January sporadic attacks continued, developing in the New Year into more vicious fighting, with mass air-attacks and sharp naval engagements.

But both sides seemed to have little heart for it, and were ready to accept an offer of Japanese mediation.

Negotiations have opened, and the purpose of Japan's intervention is made manifest in the terms which are shaping over the conference table.

"A WILD HOPE".

Thailand's claims are moderate enough—rectification of the frontier on the Mekong, which involves the transfer of some islands. The mediator's terms are likely to be more onerous—the right to patrol the disturbed frontier, and effective occupation of Camranh Bay.

Enough has happened to explain Japan's general strategy. Behind the facade of speeches on the "New Order", behind such extravanganzas as the recently founded "League for the emancipation of south-eastern Asiatic nations", whose aim is to free the "500 million people of Annam, Cochin-China, the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula, Burma, India and the Philippines", lies ruthless expansionist diplomacy, which is pursuing its objectives with a cold and calculating logic. A glance at a map of the South Seas (as defined by Japan) makes it clear that that so long as 3,000 sea miles separate Japan from the riches of Java and Sumatra, so long as the Philippines, with American naval squadrons at Manila, lie in between, and the British Commonwealth remains on guard at Singapore, the Japanese "New Order" must remain a wild hope in the minds of the Black Dragon Society.

The concentration of troops in Formosa and Hainan, the gradual building up of the Army of Occupation in Indo-China, and above all the creation of a naval base near Saigon, only some 850 miles from Singapore or Manila, are all necessary preliminaries to putting a military sting into the economic pressure which is being exerted on the Dutch to-day—and perhaps Malaya to-morrow.

Japan's gains so far are not negligible, and if Germany's blows in the west should come to exhaust the resources of the great democracies below the safety line in the Far East, a land and sea attack upon Singapore, the nodal point of Britain's whole Far Eastern defence system, comes within the bounds of possibility.

OBSTACLES IN PATH.

Yet Japan's path to hegemony is by no means as smooth as her more enthusiastic publicists suggest.

In the west the very unwarlike attitude of the Italian fleet, and the insistence of Vichy on the strict letter of the Armistice have prevented Great

Britain from feeling any serious naval embarrassment, and the appointment, before Christmas, of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as Commander-in-Chief in the Far East coincided with the arrival of strong reinforcements at Singapore.

Singapore is also an important air-base, and its rear is secured by jungle country through which an invading army would make heavy going.

The recent despatch of a strong bombing force to North Malaya shows that the High Command is leaving nothing to chance on the Thai frontier.

The Dutch Navy, with cruisers, destroyers and a score of submarines, is not a negligible force, particularly when operating in the coral-strewn waters of the China Sea, where uninstructed pilots court certain disaster.

U. S. FLEET.

The Australian Navy, with a strong force of cruisers and destroyers, must be added, and since the situation in the Far East grew more threatening last summer important concentrations of the American Fleet have remained in the Western Pacific.

Even on the basis of its unexpanded naval programme, the United States Navy seriously outnumbers the Japanese in destroyers and submarines, and in an emergency would no doubt make full and co-operative use of Singapore.

Germany's menace in the Atlantic has not yet been sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of any part of the American Pacific Fleet. Indeed, the Tripartite Pact has made it certain that in almost any circumstances, the Pacific Fleet will stay west of Panama. The Japanese have, in fact, pulled out Germany's chestnuts from the fire. Even if Japan entered the war, she could hardly change these hard strategic facts.

Short of complete disaster in the west, and the collapse of Britain's imperial power, the Japanese "New Order" will remain for many years to come, at the most, the mere "area of common prosperity" which moderates proclaim it, provided always Britain and America are prepared to maintain vigilant guard and abstain from any tempting openings for appeasement at their own or others' expense.

If the Dutch are to continue to resist making political concessions, if the Siamese are to maintain their independence, they will of necessity be faced with risks and hazardous decisions. The risks will be taken only if there is an assurance of solid Anglo-American support in the background. Our own security demands that we provide that assurance.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PREPARATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

SINGAPORE'S STRENGTH.

A student of the war writes in the ***Daily Telegraph*** :—

NEWS of the arrival of Australian and R. A. F. reinforcements in Singapore, taken with the American order creating defensive sea areas and air space reservations in the Caribbean and Pacific, marks a reaction to the persistent sabre-rattling of Japan.

Caribbean changes, of course, affect the safety of the Panama Canal, a vital seaway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In actual fact, they do no more than implement the policy suggested by the leasing of bases by us.

The American arrangements in the Pacific merely carry a stage further preparations that Japan has forced the United States to consider.

But if the distribution of these sea areas and air spaces is considered, it will be seen that it is dictated by sound strategic insight. From the northernmost point of Alaska to the southernmost point of Guam these bases cast a a wide arc across the Pacific, with the United States Pacific fleet right in the centre at Pearl Harbour.

At Manila, some 500 miles from Hongkong, there is a small, but efficient, American naval force and probably a garrison of about a division.

The exact dimensions of the British force at Hongkong cannot be said, but it has been declared that the base will be defended and there cannot be the smallest doubt that it is strong and will give a very good account of itself.

Hongkong, however, is only an advanced British Pacific base. It is Singapore that represents the key to the position.

Singapore is the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean While it stands inviolate, Japan can be cut off from the western world. Therefore it implies a threat to Japan, but it is the assurance of the freedom of our communications and ultimately an essential part of our war effort.

It would have been unpardonable not to have brought its defences up to the highest state of preparedness, and of course it would have been impossible for the war staff to overlook so necessary a precaution.

Singapore is a base of tremendous strength and is amply provided with everything necessary for active warfare. It is held to be impregnable. Its guns would certainly exact respect, and indeed it seems certain that the main attack, if any, must come from the land side.

Operations from that quarter would require the consent of Thailand which might be obtained under pressure, but they would certainly be very long, very costly and in all probability abortive.

Air-force reinforcements are a mighty factor in the problem of defence. It is not at all certain that the Japanese air-force could have met the squadrons which were already at Singapore. With the assistance of those which have now arrived the prospect is even less encouraging for the Japanese Navy. The damage to the Italian Navy and the launching of new British battleships have made the position easier.

It is difficult to think that Japan, if she wishes to plunge into adventures in the Pacific, can avoid attacking Singapore. A direct attack on the East Indies is not very attractive. The archipelago is a poor area for fleet manoeuvres, and the Dutch have a useful little air force with some modern planes, as well as a serviceable if small fleet.

It need hardly be said that, if the assistance of the United States were assured, the question of the Pacific would be revolutionised, and the strategic deployment of her naval bases contains a hint which will not pass unnoticed.

In the last war, Japan took the completely isolated German base at Tsingtau with the assistance of a strong British detachment in two months by land attack. The defences of Singapore are so much more formidable that it seems incredible that Japan will embark on so hazardous a venture.

SCIENCE IN WAR.

Professor W. L. Bragg in the course of a recent broadcast talk, said:

The present war has been called a scientists' and engineers' war, and it is worth considering why.

We are living in an age when machines of all kinds, methods of transport, electrical devices are improving rapidly from year to year. The same is true of the weapons of war. Tanks, aeroplanes and radio, are getting more and more efficient as the war goes on.

The position at the beginning of the war was as follows. The Navy, Army and Air Force had their own service research departments, manned by scientific experts. The great majority of them were either helping our industry by working for firms or in government research laboratories, or they were doing pure research in the Universities.

When war threatened us, the Royal Society, the chief scientific body in the country, set about making a central register of scientists. Roughly speaking, there are about ten thousand scientific researchers in this country. To quote a few figures, there are 1,600 chemists, 1,000 physicists, 500 mathematicians, 700 zoologists, and 1,500 engaged in medical research, and so forth. Of these about one-half were already in posts so important to industry that they had to keep some of their staff to teach their students. There remained three or four thousand scientists in the Universities and Technical Colleges who could be set free, and so form a reserve on which the Navy, Army and Air Force could draw.

WHAT ARE THE SCIENTISTS DOING?

Apart from the small band of experts in the service departments, our scientists in this country were engaged in peaceable occupations, and there was a general reluctance to divert their energies to war work. It is fortunate, however, that the British are good at improvising in an emergency. Though I cannot give any of our secrets away, I can quote a German story to remind you that British science does not compare so badly with that of our adversaries. In that interesting book *I Was the "Graf Spee's" Prisoner*, the author, Captain Dove, quotes Captain Langsdorf of the *Graf Spee* about the magnetic mine. 'We invented this weapon eight years ago,' he said, 'and for eight years we have ourselves been trying to find the antidote to it. We have not succeeded yet. Now the British Navy has to start where we began eight years ago.' You know now that the antidote to the magnetic mine was found not in eight years but in eight weeks.

What are our scientists doing ? Although at the beginning of the war they could not all be put to work at once, the difficulty now is to find enough men. Orders come in to the central register, for five dozen physicists or a hundred electrical engineers at a time. Many are working on electrical devices of all kinds. Electricity is used for communications, for control, and for detection. It is like the nerves and senses of modern machines. Think of the maze of electrical circuits in a modern battleship, conveying messages, controlling the guns, performing the mathematical calculations of the range finders, sending radio messages, controlling the compass, and performing many other duties, and you will see what I mean. Under the stimulus of war, electrical devices are being improved at a rate which would have seemed unbelievable in peace time, especially in the field of radio, where our best electrical engineers and physicists are working. Others are tackling acute problems such as putting out of action time fuses, and booby traps in unexploded bombs. Then there is the important problem of making sense out of the secret instruments captured from the enemy, which are often very complicated. Chemists are working on substitute materials of all kinds, such as plastics, and on explosives, and with the medical profession on new compounds for the treatment of wounds and disease. Engineers and physicists are working on the many problems which arise from the air war, the effects of blast, design of shelters, and economy of building materials. Biologists are working on the pests which, if not guarded against, infest the stores of food we have laid in, and on the new problems of agriculture in war conditions. These are a few of many applications of science.

The rate at which some scientific war problems are being solved is almost incredible ; more advance is made in a year than in ten years of peace. One cannot help thinking, 'Why not do the same in peace time ?' If the same team-work could be put into tackling dirt, disease, smoky and ugly cities, better use of the land, improving our industries and so on, there is no doubt that problems which have been bogeys for generations would disappear in a few years. Of one thing I am sure. Scientists are doing their best to help the country in war time. You may imagine with what enthusiasm they would join in a similar nation-wide effort in times of peace, and how much more congenial to them their share in it would be.

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period March 3—9, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

EXPLAINING LOFOTEN.

The British raid on the Lofoten Islands on March 4 seems to have upset Dr. Goebbels as much as it delighted the islanders. During the subsequent three days, the Nazi radio has been working hard in an attempt to explain just why the Germans were caught napping in this remote but important corner of Hitler's northern battle-front.

On March 5, Berlin said that the British had "attempted to take possession of unfortified islands off Northern Norway". The primary object of the raid, as all the world knows, was **not to take possession of the islands, but to put out of action the fish-oil installations**, which had been a valuable source of supply to the German armament machine—and this object was successfully achieved. Moreover, if the islands were unfortified, how was it that seven German naval men (including an officer) were killed, and some 215 sailors and technicians captured ?

"After a short stay" went on Berlin the same day, "the enemy left at full speed in order to escape German counter-measures". All reports of the raid testify to the unhurried smoothness with which it was carried out, while the only "German counter-measures" attempted while the British were at hand seems to have been the appearance of a bomber—which made off as soon as the warships opened fire. **Once the British had left, however, German counter-measures included the shooting of a Norwegian civilian for "obstinacy", and the burning to the ground of the homes of the 300 Norwegian patriots who, at their own request, had been taken to Britain.**

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.

While on March 5, Berlin referred to "a short bombardment, which destroyed only a number of Norwegian fishing-vessels," the following day the Nazi radio said that "the British warships even continued their bombardment long after it was evident that the hail of shells was destroying the peaceful

and defenceless Norwegian villages". The truth is that the bombardment—long or short—sank nine German merchant ships (including one of 10,000 tons), one Norwegian ship under Nazi control, and a German armed trawler, a total of 18,000 tons.

Finally, on March 7, after declaring that the attack was carried out by "astonishingly strong forces" which (somewhat paradoxically) revealed "Britain's growing weakness", Berlin sums up the raid as "an attempt to terrorize the Norwegian people". **The Norwegian people on the islands, it will be recalled, were so terrified that they put on their Sunday clothes to welcome the raiders, while British acts of terrorization included the distribution of food, soap, and other comforts, to the islanders—who have been systematically robbed of these commodities ever since the German invasion of Norway.**

SIDE-LIGHTS ON BULGARIA.

Berlin on March 4 quoted the Nazi paper, *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, as saying that the German occupation of Bulgaria represents the "positve side" of the Three-Power Pact, whereas "the negative side can easily be deduced from Greece's fate". Since "Greece's fate" has so far included the expulsion of the last Italian invader from Greek soil, the capture of many important positions in Albania with a loss of 122,000 Italians killed, wounded and missing, and the destruction of at least 200 Italian warplanes, the results from the Axis point of view can certainly be described as "negative".

Another Nazi paper, *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is made responsible for the opinion that Bulgaria's adherence to the Axis might be regarded as an indication of the failure of General Wavell's offensive. **This will doubtless be a great comfort to the Italians, who up to the present may have been inclined to regard General Wavell's offensive as anything but a failure.**

THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY.

Alarmed by the R. A. F's great success in Albania on February 28, when 26 Italian planes were shot down in aerial combat, nine were badly damaged and two more brought down by Greek anti-aircraft fire, Berlin on March 3 invented a similar air battle alleged to have taken place over the Albanian front on March 1. According to this radio report, the Italian air force shot down eight Gloucester fighters and one Spitfire.

Aerial activity in Albania on this day is reported from no other source—it is not even referred to by the Italians!

All the German radio fiction about R. A. F. losses in the Italo-Greek campaign will not alter the fact that at least 78 Italian planes have been destroyed for certain in the past three weeks' operations in Albania.

BRITISH SHIPPING AND JAPAN.

On March 5, the German wireless quoted 'a report from Osaka' to the effect that "the well-known P & O. Line, the last British line to ply between Japan and Bombay, has suspended its sailings because of a lack of tonnage".

Unfortunately for Dr. Goebbels, it was on that same day that the Japanese Domei agency reported that the P. & O. Line's steamers would still call regularly at Japanese ports.

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

GERMANS MISREAD THE ROME-TOKYO-BERLIN PACT.

On March 7, the German broadcast in Hindustani proudly announced that "the Pact was made with the object of crushing Britain wherever she may try to raise her head".

It appears, however, that in stating this the Nazis had ignored the Japanese point of view, expressed on Feb. 28, when the Japanese broadcast in English unequivocally stated that "**the Triple Alliance is not primarily aimed against any third power**".

BUSY BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

On March 7 the Nazi broadcast in Arabic gave publicity to some unspecified Stockholm reports that shipyard workers' efforts to make good the losses suffered by the British Navy would be too late. Mr. A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said on March 5 that "**new ships delivered from British yards, plus the tonnage acquired abroad and the volume of captured enemy ships now in our service, has replaced more than two-thirds of the tonnage of British ships lost by enemy action.**"

"On the other hand", went on Mr. Alexander, "the enemy has lost over 2,000,000 tons, sunk, captured or scuttled, and over a million tons are lying useless in neutral harbours".

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Professor Filoff, Bulgaria's Premier, had according to the Nazi's Persian broadcast of Mar. 3, declared that as a result of Bulgaria's joining the Triple Pact, her relations with Soviet Russia would be strengthened. Moscow, however, puts a different complexion on the matter. The Soviet Foreign Office informed the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow that, in the view of the Soviet Government, Bulgaria's action tended to extend war to the Balkans, and that her attitude could not be supported by the Soviet.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WAR FILMS

The War Information Bureau have great pleasure in announcing that with the sanction and kind assistance of the Darbar their Lecturers will shortly be able to take round with them a series of Film programmes illustrative of the War in its various aspects.

These programmes consist in part of actual cinematography in war zones by the 20th Century Fox Film Corporation, and partially of cognate Indian subjects photographed by the organisation set up for the purpose by the Government of India, through the Bombay Government. There are three separate pictures in each programme, and the Bureau feel sure that they will prove a welcome addition to the lectures, and to the Weekly Bulletin.

The War Fund Entertainments Committee have been good enough to present the Bureau with a Station-wagon in which to convey the projectors, screens and films to the lecture centres, but in order to facilitate the working of the new lecture-programme necessary to provide some sixty centres in the State with a fresh cinema-show once every month, we particularly request the public of Pudukkottai to:—

(*a*) note that the usual time of the lecture will be **6.00 p. m.** or **6.30 p. m.** (as notified).

(*b*) **be absolutely punctual** at these lectures, since the War Information Bureau van will have to serve two centres on same evening.

Practical experience proves that at least one thousand persons can see these films with comfort, so when you hear of a Lecture announced for your village,

COME........BUT BE PUNCTUAL.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941—

LECTURE XXXVI.

March	...22, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	23, Sunday ...	Kottaikkadu ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	24, Monday ...	Rani's School ...	10.25 a. m.
		Narthamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Thayinipatti ...	6.30 p. m.
	25, Tuesday ...	Chery School ...	5.30 p. m.
		Semmattividuthi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Malayur ...	6.30 p. m.
	26, Wednesday.	C. S. M. School ...	10.00 a. m.
	27, Thursday ...	Killanur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	28, Friday ...	Karaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Keelathaniam ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XXXVII.

	29, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	30, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.	5.00 p. m.
		Thiruvarangulam ...	5.30 p. m.
		Kothakottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	31, Monday ...	Kolavoipatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Vennavalkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
April	... 1, Tuesday ...	Kadayakkudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mirattunilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	2, Wednesday.	Pattanam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Thursday ...	Teachers' Association, Pudukkottai.	3.30 p. m.
		Vellanur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sembattoor ...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Friday ...	Odukkur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanguppatti ...	6.30 p. m.

SUPPORT

THE STATE WAR EFFORT

BY TAKING TICKETS IN THE

GREAT WAR FUND RAFFLE

Conducted by

The State War Fund Entertainments Committee,

with the authority and under the auspices of the Darbar

CLOSING DATE 15-6-41 ∙ DRAW ON 23-6-41

BIG MONEY FOR LUCKY WINNERS

ON

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA'S BIRTHDAY

300 PRIZES

1st	PRIZE	Rs. 7,500	
2nd	PRIZE	,, 5,000	
3rd	PRIZE	,, 2,500	
2	PRIZES	,, 1,000	each.
5	,,	,, 500	,,
90	,,	,, 100	,,
100	,,	,, 50	,,
100	,,	,, 15	,,

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—22-3-41.

121823